



Investigating Where Students Get Their Information About Science

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Introduction

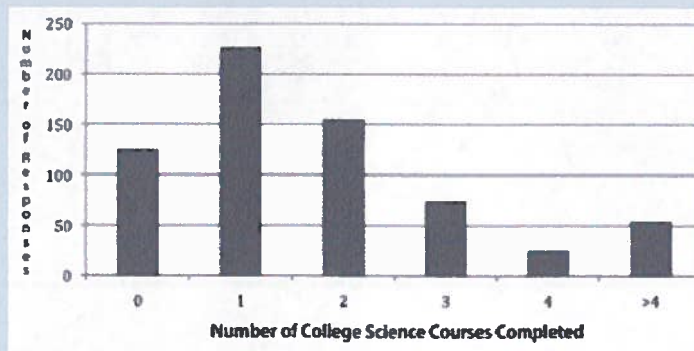
As educators and outreach professionals, we spend our careers trying to influence students' and the public's understandings about science as well as influence attitudes toward science and technology. The National Science Foundation is deeply invested in knowing more about where members of the public get their information about science and publishes its findings in the biennial National Science Board Report *Science and Engineering Indicators* (NSB, 2012). Little research has been conducted to investigate this topic with undergraduate non-science major students specifically. Aside from instructors' experience, little is known or documented about where students get information about science or what sources of information they find credible in informing their understandings about science.

The Survey

Data was collected through an online survey, which included both open-ended and forced choice questions asking students to report their interest, understanding and engagement in science and technology and STEM related activities. The survey was completed by 660 undergraduate students enrolled in introductory astronomy courses as the University of Arizona during the spring of 2012. 91% of participants were traditional college aged students (18-22 years of age), 44% were male and 56% were female.

Not surprisingly, completion of more college science courses was related to a stronger reported interest in science overall. Those who reported having completed four or more science courses also reported the greatest interest in science. Additionally, those who reported having completed more college science courses were more likely to report greater knowledge about science in general.

When asked how their interest in science has changed over time, 53% of students reported that it had increased, 36% reported that it stayed the same, and 12% reported that it had decreased since the middle of high school.



Sources of Science Knowledge

In their open-ended responses, a majority of respondents (58%) reported the Internet as the first place they used when they wanted to learn about a topic in science (8% mentioned Wikipedia specifically). Fewer (46%) students reported consulting knowledgeable people (professors, parents and friends) and less than 2% would look in a book. More than 70% of respondents reported getting most of their information about science online, 40% reported getting it from their courses, and 7% reported getting information from books and TV.

When asked to judge the importance of different resources in informing them about science, teachers were reported as the most important source (90%), followed by the Internet (80%), Wikipedia in particular (50%), TV shows (60%), books and magazines (50%), and science centers (50%). Scientists, professors and scientific journals were reported as the most reliable sources of scientific information. (The charted results appear on the next page.)

Future Work

We will be conducting individual interviews with students to gain greater insight into their understanding about science. Additionally we will pair their responses with how they answer the open-ended question: "What does it mean to study something scientifically?"

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| How interested are you in: | | Not at all interested | A little interested | Moderately interested | Very interested |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Science in general (n=659) | N | 236 | 196 | 150 | 78 |
| | % | 36% | 30% | 23% | 12% |
| Technology in general (n=659) | N | 22 | 120 | 285 | 232 |
| | % | 3% | 18% | 43% | 35% |
| Astronomy (n=658) | N | 35 | 139 | 274 | 210 |
| | % | 5% | 21% | 42% | 32% |
| The Space Program (n=657) | N | 70 | 193 | 233 | 161 |
| | % | 11% | 29% | 35% | 24% |
| Computers and information technology (n=660) | N | 95 | 199 | 233 | 133 |
| | % | 14% | 30% | 35% | 20% |
| Physics (n=660) | N | 236 | 196 | 150 | 78 |
| | % | 36% | 30% | 23% | 12% |
| Biology (n=655) | N | 156 | 265 | 168 | 66 |
| | % | 24% | 40% | 26% | 10% |
| Chemistry (n=659) | N | 233 | 250 | 137 | 39 |
| | % | 35% | 38% | 21% | 6% |
| Geology (n=659) | N | 194 | 257 | 165 | 43 |
| | % | 29% | 39% | 25% | 7% |
| Environment Science (n=653) | N | 130 | 248 | 203 | 72 |
| | % | 20% | 38% | 31% | 11% |

| | | Not at all | A little | Moderately | Very |
|---|---|------------|----------|------------|------|
| How knowledgeable are you about science in general? (n=659) | N | 11 | 191 | 399 | 58 |
| | % | 2% | 29% | 61% | 9% |
| How well informed are you about recent scientific advances? (n=659) | N | 79 | 327 | 217 | 36 |
| | % | 12% | 50% | 33% | 6% |
| How important is science for your likely career path? (n=657) | N | 184 | 236 | 146 | 91 |
| | % | 28% | 36% | 22% | 14% |

| In the past year roughly how many times have you: | > 10 times | 6-10 times | 3-5 times | 1-2 times | none |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Been to a science center or museum, nature center, or planetarium (n=656) | 41 | 73 | 146 | 288 | 108 |
| | 6% | 11% | 22% | 44% | 16% |
| Watched a science show on TV (n=657) | 203 | 133 | 157 | 124 | 40 |
| | 31% | 20% | 24% | 19% | 6% |
| Watched a movie that was about science (n=655) | 113 | 124 | 193 | 186 | 39 |
| | 17% | 19% | 30% | 28% | 6% |
| Read a science story in a printed newspaper or magazine (655) | 104 | 110 | 201 | 183 | 57 |
| | 16% | 17% | 31% | 28% | 9% |
| Read a book (not a textbook) about science (n=655) | 32 | 53 | 90 | 219 | 261 |
| | 5% | 8% | 14% | 33% | 40% |
| Read about science or watched a science video anywhere on the Internet (n=652) | 196 | 143 | 156 | 136 | 21 |
| | 30% | 22% | 24% | 21% | 3% |
| Read about science on the Wikipedia web site (n=649) | 177 | 126 | 154 | 129 | 63 |
| | 27% | 19% | 24% | 20% | 10% |
| Talked to a scientist or science teacher about a science topic of interest to you (n=656) | 70 | 77 | 127 | 211 | 171 |
| | 11% | 12% | 19% | 32% | 26% |